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1 know that there was another relationship, Ms. Pereira 2 admitted that that had been a prior relationship to

3 the existence of the policy so that goes to prove

4 nothing. If there's no policy against it, how is

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11

5 that grounds for termination.

10 point of contrary to law.

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7 dismissal and the dismissal itself is Ms. Williams 8 testimony before this Board in the hearing that

9 included Title 7 claims. And that brings me to the

The other pillar for the charges of

First of all, on the grounds of inconsistent

13 testimony was there were inconsistent claims and 14 certainly there is more than one factor that's listed

15 by Ms. Williams, sometimes in confused fashion, in

16 her testimony. I will point out that Title 7 does

17 not require that one of its grounds be the sole

18 causation of a termination or other unfavorable

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12 claims, one of Ms. Pereira's observations from that

19 employment action in order for that action to be
20 sustainable. Price Waterhouse v. Hopkins at 490 US
21 228, a decision of the Supreme Court of the United

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- 1 States makes clear that there can be more than one
- 2 cause for termination and as long as one of them is a
- 3 violation of the civil rights laws, then a cause of
- 4 action will (indiscernible).
- 5 Secondly, the claim was she misrepresented
- 6 her relationship with Captain Dunst. Again, this
- 7 testimony was prior to the incident that was in the
- 8 video. It doesn't necessarily reflect testimony that
- 9 would have come after the incident in the video. The
- 10 testimony that I saw is inconclusive and confused to
- 11 say the least, and it comes at the end of a very
- 12 lengthy, namely 157 page, examination. I think
- 13 that's another example of basing a decision on a very
- 14 small part of the record.
- 15 Again, what the legislature of Maryland has
- 16 provided is that Administrative action is to be
- 17 reversed if it is, "unsupported by competent material
- 18 and substantial evidence in light of the record as a
- 19 whole." Six pages out of 157 is not a whole.
- 20 McDonnell Douglas Corporation v. Green at 411 US 792,
- 21 a 1973 decision of the Supreme Court of the United

- 1 States, sets out the framework for the order of proof
- 2 in retaliation cases. It provides first that the
- 3 employee has to show that she was engaged in a
- 4 protected activity. In this case, that protected
- 5 activity is the testimony before this Board in a
- 6 Title 7 claim. 2., it has to show -- she has to show
- 7 that the employer was aware of that activity. The
- 8 employer was obviously aware of that activity. It
- 9 cited that activity in the termination. 3., that the
- 10 employee suffered an adverse action. Certainly
- 11 termination after this many years of employment is
- 12 adverse. And 4., that there's a causal connection
- 13 between the protected activity and the adverse
- 14 action. Now, most of the decisions really go
- 15 because, go off on the fact that it's difficult for
- 16 the employee to show that causal connection. Here
- 17 there's no such problem. Ms. Pereira cites that
- 18 causal connection. She says in the charges of
- 19 dismissal and dismissal, I'm firing you because of
- 20 what you said in your testimony before this Board on
- 21 a prior occasion. And she's testified to that affect

- 1 tonight as well. In the Title 7 frame work, what
- 2 happens when the Plaintiff shows those things is that
- 3 the employer then has the burden of production to
- 4 articulate a legitimate, non-retalitorial reason for
- 5 the adverse action. And what that doesn't mean is
- 6 that the previous action was unsuccessful. All of
- 7 the Circuits as well as the Supreme Court agree, and
- 8 the Supreme Court, not by its own decision in so many
- 9 words, but by denying certiorari from all the
- 10 Circuits and I'll use the language of the 2nd
- 11 Circuit. "It is well settled that a finding of
- 12 unlawful retaliation generally does not depend on the
- 13 merits of the underlying discrimination complaint."
- 14 In other words, the fact that Ms. Williams was wrong
- 15 about her initial claim of discrimination does not
- 16 mean that she can be fired for having made it.
- 17 That's still retaliation. Instead the Plaintiff
- 18 must, "demonstrate a good faith belief that the
- 19 actions of the employer violated the law."
- Now, the record of this Board in that
- 21 decision is, presumably, available to this Board.

- 1 And I'll point out that there were seven witnesses
- 2 who testified on behalf of Ms. Williams and seventeen
- 3 exhibits that were introduced and the fact that that
- 4 complaint was not upheld does not indicate that she
- 5 didn't have good faith reason for believing in her
- 6 own case. What we also have in this case that's
- 7 highly unusual is the relationship between the
- 8 complaint and the discharge. Because usually people
- 9 are saying usually two minutes? Our contention is
- 10 --
- 11 BOARD: (Indiscernible) Mr. Basehoar.
- 12 MR. KNEPPER: Our contention is that it is
- 13 per se unlawful to terminate an employee because of
- 14 their testimony in an actual Agency hearing on a
- 15 Title 7 case and I will simply cite the cases that I
- 16 believe stand for that proposition and they are
- 17 Wilson v. UT Health Center, that's University of
- 18 Texas, at 973 F2 1263, 5th Circuit 1992, certiorari
- 19 denied, 507 US 1002. And Vasconslos (phonetic) v.
- 20 Meese (phonetic), 907 F2nd 111, 9 Circuit 1990. And
- 21 they cite in that a 4th Circuit decision, Jabba v.

- 1 Fayetteville University. All of these are decisions
- 2 in which the Plaintiff says you fired me because I
- 3 wrote a nasty letter alleging discrimination or I
- 4 complained to my boss or I did something like that.
- 5 And in every case the United States Court of Appeals
- 6 says that's not protected. It's a different thing if
- 7 you had been giving testimony to an Agency that was
- 8 authorized to investigate it. Then you couldn't be
- 9 fired because of that testimony. But because you
- 10 weren't fired because of the testimony or, at least,
- 11 because you didn't prove that you did, we're not
- 12 going to uphold your complaint.
- In this instance, Ms. Pereira's charges of
- 14 dismissal, the dismissal itself and her testimony all
- 15 show she was fired because of her testimony before an
- 16 Agency that is empowered to investigate and make
- 17 findings based on Article 7 and that violates the
- 18 law. Thank you.
- 19 BOARD: (Inaudible).
- MR. BASEHOAR: Thank you, Mr.
- 21 (Indiscernible). I too would like to thank the Board